AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1921.

WHOLE NO. 1194 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 9

It has been the aim of absolutism in all ages to suppress the popular will.—F. A. Cleveland.

"For two years now we have maintained a standing army of 10,000,000 unemployed. Shall we continue this policy or give them normal jobs?"

Living Costs Increase, Wages Lag

"Workers' incomes are still falling short of the increase in living costs. In January, workers' average weekly income was $23.13 in 16 industries employing nearly two-thirds of all nonfarm workers. This was an increase of only 7.5 per cent over last April, while food prices rises 14.7 per cent, and prices of clothing and furnishings in department stores 27.5 per cent.

"Thus workers are steadily losing by price increases, and we must expect their living standards to fall further if reduced as prices go on upward, unless the NRA program provides for wage increases.

Labor's Buying Power Helps Business

"The gains in workers' total buying power due to re-employment in industry and emergency Government work have been stimulating business.

"Sales at department stores were above last year by 13 per cent in January, but laborers' incomes kept pace with the price increase, the foundation for a business rise will be swept away.

"In January, this year, workers' total income was above April by $400,000,000 monthly; $400,000,000 of this was due to increase in industrial payrolls, and $200,000,000 to emergency Government work."

Editorials

Why Not, Mr. Weir?

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, recently defied the National Labor Board and President Roosevelt by refusing to permit the board to supervise an election to choose representatives for collective bargaining, guaranteed by the National Industrial Recovery Act, by the corporation's 10,000 employes.

Now this subversive corporation official, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh, in discussing the unemployment problem announces his opposition to the 30-hour week advocated by the American Federation of Labor and even opposes the small reductions in the length of the work week suggested by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator.

In this connection a tabloid picture of unemployment in the United States is instructive.

According to American Federation of Labor unemployment statistics there were 8,216,000 jobless in January, 1930; 7,160,000 in January, 1931; 10,197,000 in January, 1932; 13,100,000 in January, 1933, and 13,689,000 in March, 1933.

During this entire period those who own and control industry, typified by Mr. Weir, did practically nothing to prevent this astounding increase in the number of unemployed. The American Federation of Labor, on the contrary, insisted on shortening the work week in whatever efforts necessary to provide employment for the jobless, culminating in the declaration of the 1932 convention that the 30-hour week was required to achieve this object.

Since March, 1933, by the expenditure of billions of dollars of Federal funds for public works of various sorts, and modest hours reductions in NRA codes, the number without jobs in industrial employment has been reduced to 11,690,000 in January, 1934, with employers just as barren of remedial measures as they were from January, 1930 to March, 1933.

Work at good wages for these millions of jobless is the greatest question before the American people. Our civilization cannot long endure with this huge army of the unemployed and their families reduced to abject poverty and compelled to exist on relief rations which Government officials themselves describe as limited to the amount necessary to prevent starvation.

The out-of-works must have jobs. Confronted with this great problem, Mr. Weir, at a banquet in Pittsburgh, given by 600 engineers who paid $7 each for their seats, is reported to have said:

"If the 30-hour week gives more persons work, why not a 20-hour week or less, which would give even more employment?"

If the 30-hour week will restore to the millions of unemployed their inherent right to earn a living by their labor the query propounded by the chairman of the National Steel Corporation will not require consideration. If the 30-hour week does not put the idle millions to work, and if those who own and control industry demonstrate that they are still unable to solve the unemployment problem in some other reasonable way, then the only solution will evidently be further shortening of the hours of work to whatever extent may be required to reduce the jobless army to zero.

Mr. Weir asks: "If the 30-hour week gives more persons work, why not the 20-hour week or less, which would give even more employment?" Well, why not—if it is necessary to provide work for the workless?

All Workers Should Enroll in Unions

The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor emphasized the necessity of 100 per cent organization of working men and women in bona fide unions in order to equip themselves with the machinery necessary to secure their full rights under the codes of fair competition established by authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The importance of the convention's admonition is illustrated every day in Washington in the hearings held by the Recovery Administration on the various codes, as well as in the procedure before and after the hearings.

The codes are practically all drawn up by organizations of employers, called trade associations, without consultation with the employes, organized or unorganized, despite the fact that the labor sections affect very vitally the welfare of all the workers.

In actual day-to-day practice it is a truism evident to all serious-minded persons that the labor sections of the codes receive much more consideration from both employers' representatives and Recovery Administration authorities when the employes covered by the codes are effectively organized than they do in industries where the employers for years and years have bludgeoned their employes into joining subservient company unions and similar schemes of employer "welfare work."

After the codes are signed by the President it is equally apparent, from months of observation, that the labor sections, according the workers the right of collective bargaining without employer interference and setting up maximum hours and minimum wage standards, are much more adequately enforced if the workers are organized in bona fide trade unions strong enough to fight vigorously every infraction of labor's rights both under the National Recovery Act and the codes themselves.

Workers everywhere should enroll 100 per cent in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Otherwise the labor guarantees contained in the Recovery Act will become just what employers of the Weir and Budd and Ford type desire them to be—mere paper declarations with the workers kept in economic serfdom and unable to maintain their rights under the law.

Wilson Hits Employers' Work Bid Plan To Impose Low Pay on Pattern Makers

Dayton, Ohio.—James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, in a speech before the Dayton local of that organization, condemned the new wage obtained by Dayton employers in the pattern making industry are forcing employes to bid against each other for work.

The system, recently introduced by some local employers, really compels the workers to make cut-throat offers in order to earn wages to support their families.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that under this scheme one worker estimates that he can make six pieces per hour and submits a bid to the plant manager which will give him a fair wage. The manager then requests another employe to work under economic circumstances to make a bid for the same work. Usually he offers to do it for less than the first employe and gets the job.

The general result, Mr. Wilson explained, is to force the price of work down until the factory is operating under costs even lower than those which prevail in the piece work system. The plan is, he said, was strongly condemned by the Pattern Makers' League of North America and is strenuously opposed by the union wherever employers seek to apply it.

Musicians' Federation Protects Union Labor's Rights in Codes, Weber Says

New York.—A striking illustration of the protection which organized labor affords the workers is given by James C. N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, in a statement regarding the activities of his organization in looking after the interests of musicians in the NRA codes.

The National Recovery Administration recently held a series of hearings in Washington to consider fair competition codes for the circus and tent show industries. In his account of these codes and the work of the union to protect the interests of its members, Mr. Weber said:

"The first show industry code provided a minimum wage for all employes inclusive of musicians of $10 per week without board and $15.50 per week with board. In other words, considering the hours of labor, the proposed wage was 20 cents and 31 cents per hour, respectively. It is well known that the minimum wages in codes are immediately construed by employers to be a maximum wage.

"The proposed wage in this code was entirely contrary to the interests of our members and therefore, at the public hearing, I suggested and requested that the code contain a stipulation that the amount as the employment of musicians was concerned their hours of labor and wages should as heretofore be determined through wage agreements understandings and contracts.

"A few days following, a public hearing was held in reference to the Circus Code. In this code, the minimum wage which all circus employes with the exception of musicians should receive was specifically named.

"It appears that the employers in this instance from the outset realized that the musicians would not agree to the low minimum provided for other workers, therefore they agreed that the code should contain the stipulation that the employment of musicians shall 'as heretofore remain a question of collective bargaining.

"In both of the above industries our organization is left in the best possible position to continue to exercise its even economic strength to stipulate the wages and conditions under which its members should be employed."

Fund for Workers' Education Provided By Emergency Relief Administration

Washington.—The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has allotted funds to the States for the employment of unemployed teachers, lawyers, engineers, economists and other professionals in a broad program of adult education, including workers' study classes.

The American Federation of Labor it was announced at the Federation's headquarters here, approves this educational policy and urges the labor movement to take full advantage of it.

Under the arrangements set up by the Emergency Relief Administration trade unions or union members desiring to study questions affecting their interest may apply to the Civil Works Service for instructors qualified to give them expert assistance.

The subjects handled by these instructors include:

Information regarding wages and hours paid by plants or industries, as well as life earnings, dividends and financial standing of various firms.

What are the provisions of the new codes? How can the workers secure their enforcement and what are the best methods to present information in hearings before local or regional compliance boards and labor boards?

Comparison of wages paid workers doing similar work in various industries.

What is the best method for keeping union records? How can unions collect information on wages and hours for their members and compile it for use in wage conferences?

How should union meetings be conducted under Roberts' Rules of Order?

Adequate and authoritative information on these questions, which are of great value for wage conferences, arbitration under NRA codes, and the conduct of union business, is included in the courses of study financed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Administration also provides for instruction in general economics, arts, music, science, recreation, and other subjects of value to workingmen and women.

Full information regarding the procedure for the establishment of these educational courses may be obtained from Miss Hilda W. Smith, Director of Workers' Education Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C.

Boston Bartenders' Union Confers High Honor on Only Living Charter Member

Boston, Mass.—Dennis H. Daly, the only surviving member of the Boston Bartenders' Union, the first one chartered by the American Federation of Labor, received a signal honor here when the union presented him with an honorary life membership. The A. F. of L. chartered the union on February 11, 1933.

In his remarks on accepting the life membership Mr. Daly went over the 48 years since the charter was granted. He pointed out that the predominant labor movement at that time was the Knights of Labor, presided over by Terrence V. Powderly, a strong prohibitionist. He said that Powderly did not allow any trade or craft that had anything to do with the manufacture or sale of malt or spirituous liquors to become affiliated with the Knights of Labor. He referred sympathetically to the work of Samuel Gompers, late president of the A. F. of L., in building up the bona fide trades union movement during the 80's and 90's of the last century during the strenuous years covered by the 80's and 90's of the last century.

ROCKFORD UNIONS OPPOSE DEMOBILIZATION OF CWA

Stopping Federal Aid Will Drive 5,000 to Charity Relief

Rockford, Ill.—President James H. Davison of the Rockford Central Labor Union sent a telegram to Illinois Senators and Congressmen at Washington urging them to intervene with the authorities to prevent the demobilization of the small army of CWA workers here.

According to figures made public by the superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Office, approximately 5,000 persons have registered for work here since the beginning of the CWA. Of this number 3,300 were given employment in public projects in addition to the 1,000 who were put to work on relief jobs.

If the CWA projects are abandoned practically all of these workers will be transferred to work relief and their rations reduced to relief standards which average about $25.00 a month per month, whereas the income, on the CWA basis of 24 hours per week, is 50 cents per hour, is approximately $50 per month.

DAYTONA BEACH TYPOS WIN NEWS-JOURNAL FOR UNION

Daytona Beach, Fla.—After a controversy extending over a period of three years the Daytona Beach News-Journal again employs members of the International Typographical Union. In May, 1932, the management of the newspaper locked out the composing room employes because they refused to sign individual contracts. Since the adoption of the National Industrial Recovery Administration the hostility of the News-Journal to union workers gradually decreased until at present every composing room employe is a member of the International Typographical Union.

Daytona Beach now has two union newspapers, the Sun-Record having been fair to organized labor for a considerable period with the union label at its masthead.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL FOUNDED IN JACKSONVILLE

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Jacksonville Building Trades Council, which lapsed many years ago, has been reorganized and started out in its reinvigorated life by understanding and collective action in gaining contracts with employers under the NRA code.

Jacksonville carpenters' local union voted to stand firmly for a 30-hour week in conformity with the policy of the American Federation of Labor. The union is urging a wage rate of $1 per hour.

Snow Shovelers Under 30 Barred by New York City

New York.—It will be hard times for men under 30 so far as snow shoveling is concerned, according to a ruling made by the New York City Sanitation Department, which barred men of this age as emergency snow removal workers. Commissioner S. P. Goodrich declared that men under 30 years of age are much more conscientious workers than the younger members of the jobless army.

Another change in policy, Mr. Goodrich announced, according to the Bureau of having men wait in line, sometimes all night. The gangs will be kept open at night during a "snow storm and men presenting the proper registration cards will be put to work as soon as they arrive.

RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS ORGANIZE IN ARKANSAS

Organized Labor of Little Rock Plans Union Label Campaign

Little Rock, Ark.—Forty-two teachers in the rural schools of Pulaski county have been organized as a local of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Paul B. Hartman was elected temporary president and Miss Ruth Mayo temporary secretary.

Establishment of the union was participated in by H. M. Thackerey, secretary of the State Federation of Labor; Ben D. Brickhouse, former member of the school board of Pulaski county; D. W. Henderson, superintendent of rural schools, and Herbert Latkin, editor of the Union Labor Bulletin.

This is the first A. F. of L. rural teachers' organization in Arkansas and the union officials predict that other locals will be formed in the State within the next few months.

Buy Union Label Goods

Organized labor in Greater Little Rock is cooperating enthusiastically with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in a nationwide campaign during the month of April to extend the sale of goods carrying the union label. Labor officials urge every member to demand the label on all products in the interest not only of putting many idle unionists to work, but also in encouraging fair employers to continue the employment of members of organized labor.

PURCHASE OF HOME-MADE GOODS URGED BY LABOR

Danville, Ill.—The Danville Trades and Labor Council organized an intense campaign to promote the purchase of home-made goods. The slogan is: "Buy Home! Buy American! Buy at home!"

The campaign is being conducted by the sale of seals or stamps bearing this slogan. The seals are sold in sheets of 100 at $1 a sheet and are affixed to letters, statements, and other correspondence.

STATE LABOR FEDERATION OF MISSOURI PROGRESSES

Kansas City, Mo.—Myron F. Coots, district vice president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, has achieved success in the campaign to persuade local organizations to affiliate and new unions to join themselves with the labor movement.

Since the first of December, it was announced at headquarters here, Mr. Coots has brought 12 organizations, with a membership of 1,000, into the State Federation, the annual convention of which will be held in Joplin in May.

Danville Labor Official Asks Seat in Illinois Legislature

Danville, Ill.—A. H. Solberg, a prominent labor official here, filed his petition as a candidate for representative in the Illinois General Assembly from this district.

Mr. Solberg has been active in the labor movement since coming to Danville in 1921. He is a member of the executive council of the Danville Typographical Union and a delegate from that organization to the Danville Trades and Labor Council. His father was a union coal miner in Streator, Ill., where the miners were dug out and abandoned.

Building Workers and Wood Workers' International Unions Vote on Merger

Amsterdam, Holland.—The organizations adhering to the International Federation of Building Workers and the Wood Workers International Federation are voting on proposals to amalgamate the two federations, according to an announcement by Fritz Tarnow, secretary of the Building Workers International.

The amalgamation proposal was discussed at a joint meeting of the executive committees of the two international bodies, the new organization will be named International Building Workers of the Wood workers' Federation.

"Until the first congress of the new international the executive committee of the present Building Workers International will be secretary of the new International, with headquarters in Amsterdam.

ing Workers and Woodworkers' International, will be secretary of the new International, with headquarters in Amsterdam.

"Until the amalgamation of the Build-

DECATUR TRADE UNIONS INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

Brisk Campaign Organized Against Antiunion Chain Stores

Decatur, Ill.—The organized labor movement in Decatur is meeting with marked success in a campaign for increased membership.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union initiated 20 new members and announced a vigorous campaign to unionize the National Tea, the Atlantic and Pacific, and Kroger chain stores, which have hitherto resisted all attempts of the unions to secure decent hours and wages for the employes of these concerns.

The Federal Union No. 14481, affiliated with the A. F. of L., also initiated a number of new members and is carrying on with unremitting energy its campaign for no reduction of wages by C.W.A. employes and other workers here.

A unique situation has developed in connection with the Perfect Cleaners. The concern charged the prices fixed by the code authority for the industry until certain judges challenged its constitutionality. They then lowered their prices to 50 cents per garment on the claim if they continued charging the code prices they would be forced out of business. A short time ago they refused to sign the agreement to raise from 27 cents to 40 cents per hour, but it was reported that the Cleaners and Launderers' Association stopped them.

SOUTH BEND UNION WINS PAY BOOST FROM BENDIX

Low Wages Paid by Oliver Equipment Company Are Condemned

South Bend.—The officers of Federal Labor Union No. 18347, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, negotiated a 10 per cent increase in wages with the management of the Bendix Corporation here. The increase became effective in two installments of 5 per cent each, one effective on March 4 and the other on June 1. The boost will amount to $300,000 in the aggregate to workers here.

Federal Labor Union No. 18066 decided that wage rates enforced by the Oliver Equipment Company here are much too low. The union contends that wages of 35 cents an hour for workers, 40 cents an hour for molders' helpers and 45 cents an hour for molders, which it is alleged the concern pays, are very much below the amount required to purchase a living according to decent standards.

The union also protests against what is claimed to be a bar to promotion in the Oliver plant. It is said that even if an employe sees what he believes to be a good opportunity he cannot discuss it unless his foreman gives the credit. The union contends that the privilege should be declared. It is the policy of the company to prevent the advancement of the employes.

LABOR'S FRIEND PLACED ON MAINE SUPREME COURT

Augusta, Maine. — Organized labor throughout Maine and other New England States was greatly pleased when Governor Brann appointed Senator Hinckley Nelson as a justice of the State Superior Court.

In the legislature Senator Holmes not only championed measures fostered by the State Federation of Labor but in addition placed his services at the disposal of all those whose efforts were directed toward improving the economic and social position of the masses.

The organized labor movement in Maine is unanimously urged Governor Brann to appoint Senator Holmes to the judicial position. The advantage of appointing Senator Holmes were also impressed upon Governor Brann by Frank Grover, counsel of the Maine Federation of Labor, and Edward F. Mcgrady, assistant Secretary of Labor at Washington.

UNIONISTS VICTIMIZED BY CALCASIEU PAPER CO.

Elizabeth, La.—Labor officials familiar with the situation charge that the management of the Calcasieu Paper Company here has pursued a policy of victimizing trade unionists by discharging employes who joined a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They claim that the company allowed the foremen to canvass from house to house for membership in a company union and emphasize the fact none of the company union employes were relieved of their jobs.

Union officials also point out that the management discharged qualified union workers for alleged incompetency and other unwarranted reasons and even resorted to reclassification of the employes in an attempt to evade the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

COAL YARDS ELECT UNION MEN FOR REPRESENTATIVES

Duluth, Minn.—Organized labor here won a victory in the election held by coal yard employes to name committees to represent them in collective bargaining with the employers. In 56 out of 60 elections conducted the trade unionists were victorious, and under the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board they will be recognized as representing all of the men.

A nonunion committee was elected in the yards of the Northwestern Fuel Company, which has refused to sign a bona fide agreement with the Duluth Building Trades Council. Here the union was a union coal miner in Streator, Ill., where the miners were dug out and abandoned.

Union Shop Agreement Won By Peoria Brewery Workers

Peoria, Ill.—The members of Local Union No. 77 of the Brewery Workers Union have won a signed agreement for union wages and union hours with the Peoria Brewing Company. The agreement does not cover engineers and firemen, who were transferred to the respective unions of these organizations by the action of the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

7,100,000 Wholly Idle, 4,600,000 Have Temporary Work, Green Says

Shorter Work Week Held Necessary to Meet Crisis in Which Unemployment Increases, Earnings Sag Below Living Costs, and Owners of Industry Refuse to Employ Hundreds of Thousands Dropped from CWA Payrolls.

Washington.—Industrial unemployment increased in January until 11,690,000 persons were without permanent jobs, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his monthly statement on unemployment based on trade union reports and Government statistics. Of this number, 4,600,000 had temporary emergency work and 7,100,000 were wholly unemployed.

The only remedy for this crisis, he said, is the shortening of the work week to provide jobs for all of the gigantic unemployed army which has averaged 10,000,000 for the last two years.

Employers Do Not Furnish Jobs

The owners of industry, Mr. Green stated, are not "providing enough jobs. For the hundreds of thousands being dropped from Civil Works Administration payrolls. If these men and women are not to go hungry, something must be done to find jobs for them in industrial work, where they can create wealth and earn their way." He added:

Work for 10,000,000 Unemployed

"Last summer, in two months (July to September) we shortened work hours by five hours and found jobs for more than 1,500,000. This was in a period of industrial decline, when business activity dropped 15 per cent. With imaginative zeal this spring, a program of shortening hours could create a larger number of jobs.

"We cannot hope to find work for even half the present unemployed unless we shorten hours. That is the only way we can make them a creative part of our economic life, and lift the weight of unemployment which drags down our industries and the spiritual life of our people.

"For two years now we have maintained a standing army of 10,000,000 unemployed. Shall we continue this policy or give them normal jobs?"

Living Costs Increase, Wages Lag

"Workers' incomes are still falling short of the increase in living costs. In January, workers' average weekly income was $23.13 in 16 industries employing nearly two-thirds of all nonfarm workers. This was an increase of only 7.5 per cent over last April, while food prices rises 14.7 per cent, and prices of clothing and furnishings in department stores 27.5 per cent.

"Thus workers are steadily losing by price increases, and we must expect their living standards to fall further if reduced as prices go on upward, unless the NRA program provides for wage increases.

Labor's Buying Power Helps Business

"The gains in workers' total buying power due to re-employment in industry and emergency Government work have been stimulating business.

"Sales at department stores were above last year by 13 per cent in January, but laborers' incomes kept pace with the price increase, the foundation for a business rise will be swept away.

"In January, this year, workers' total income was above April by $400,000,000 monthly; $400,000,000 of this was due to increase in industrial payrolls, and $200,000,000 to emergency Government work."

Labor Board Hearing Reveals Vicious Wage System Imposed on Drug Clerks

Washington.—The obstacles which employes run in the way of workers exercising the right of collective bargaining through bona fide unions, even though interference with the right is banned by the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the inequitable pay schemes which many drug store employers have built up to accept, were well illustrated in the hearing held by the National Labor Board here in the case of the Maryland Retail Pharmacists' Association, an independent organization which is endeavoring to enter into contractual relations with the Peoples Pharmacies, Inc., of Baltimore, a chain of drug stores in the Maryland metropolis.

The proposed agreement submitted by the workers calls for the recognition of the Employe Pharmacists' Association as the agency with which matters of wages and working conditions. A system of grievances, culminating through voluntary arbitration is also provided.

Attorney R. C. Rose, representing the employers, opposed this agreement. He stressed as his basic objection to the company of bargaining collectively with the employes until a general marketing agreement is drafted covering the entire drug industry of Baltimore.

Dr. Jacob Garrison and other spokesmen of the Employe Pharmacists' Association declared they were willingness to become a party to a marketing agreement, if and when it becomes available, but stated that the present attitude of the company made such a market agreement a remote possibility, that agreements with individual employers and chain groups were matters of immediate urgency. They claimed that out of 500 registered pharmacists in Baltimore 75 per cent are represented by the association here. It was asserted, is the first effort of overworked and underpaid pharmacists in Baltimore to avail themselves of the collective bargaining opportunities afforded them by the National Recovery Act.

In the course of the hearing it was developed that a vicious system prevailed in the employer-employe relationship of some of the drug companies in Baltimore whereby a drug clerk is engaged at a low salary considerably below prevailing wage and is actually paid only a small part of his income from tips under penalty of dismissal. The Peoples Pharmacies, Inc., it was stated, is not a party to this system.

Dealing collectively with employes in this connection would be a new experience to many drug concerns. In the past the handling of help here for the store proprietor to discourage organization of his employes upon the spurious plea that the personal relations existing of the employe are incompatible with the presence of a union of workers. Their "professional pride" was invoked as an aid to maintain disgraceful, sweatshop conditions. This attitude Dr. Garrison pointed out, is now being slowly assailed by the pharmacists and drug clerks who are eagerly availing themselves of the benefits permitted them by the National Recovery Act.

KANSAS CITY LABOR PLANS TO UNIONIZE ALL MOVIES

Nonunion Concerns Charged with Paying Less than NRA Code Wages

Kansas City, Kans.—A firm campaign to bring all of the unfair moving picture theatres in Kansas City into the union was started here by Motion Picture Operators' Local No. 488.

The wage scale for union operators is $38 a week. Some theatres where there are no matinee shows and $40 where matinee performances are given. Union officials say only five theatres where unorganized operators are employed. Definite information has been secured through sources which officials of the Operators' Union believe are reliable, that the largest profits of these theatres are paying their men less than the union scale.

In order to give the managers of the theatres an opportunity to remedy the deplorable situation the union sent a letter to each of them stating that the union would not work more than nine hours per day after the first day of August, 1933, that these wages are in violation of the code of fair competition of the motion picture industry, and that in accordance with the provision of the code the Operators' Union requested a hearing on this question.

The theatre managers also informed that unless they granted the hearing promptly the union would refer the matter to the National Recovery Administration in Washington.

GOVERNORSHIP OF IOWA SOUGHT BY LABOR EDITOR

Sioux City, Iowa.—Wallace M. Short, editor and publisher of the Unionist and Labor Advocate, official organ of the Sioux City Trades and Labor Assembly, announced his candidacy for the Governorship of Iowa on a platform dedicated to securing justice for the masses.

In a brief statement presenting his views to the public, Mr. Short said:

"The duties of the office of Chief Executive should be the point of view of the people, and nothing else. I have served within our borders. His business should be to defend the people against exploitation, greyhead, in behalf their constitutional rights and seek the enactment and the administration of policies that shall furnish security in the ownership of homes and the purchasing power of the wages of the people in their efforts for economic recovery. No false issues should be made at the seat of government in consultations with the people, and then it will not be made in mass action on the homesteads and the public highways. We should have the vision to make decisions and the courage to act. The people must take control of their own government. It is my purpose to given them this opportunity."

ST. JOSEPH LABOR WINS BUILDING TRADES PACT

Filling Stations and Musicians' Unions Report Progress

St. Joseph, Mo.—The building trades unions of St. Joseph won a great victory, sought for seven years, when Warren S. Walsh, union labor coordinator, and high officials of the building trades unions signed a master agreement with the contractors here to avoid lockouts or strikes and provide means of settling all disputes. Labor officials say this is the most single achievement of the building trades unions in the history of the city.

The agreement was signed by the unions and the building trades employers' division of the Builders' Exchange Club, which includes in its membership the principal general contractors.

The adjustment of grievances will be brought about by a joint arbitration board consisting of three members from the union involved and three employers. If this body of six cannot reach an agreement the contract calls for a joint conference board of 10 employers and 10 union representatives to decide the issue, the decision of the board being final.

The union craftsmen involved in the agreement are the carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters and decorators, plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, lathers, painters and decorators, stonecutters, stonemasons, carpenters, and plasterers and cement finishers.

The progress made by the building trades is favorably reflected in their achievements during the past year.

St. Joseph now has four 100 per cent union establishments. They are: The Retail Clerks' Union has made Rainey's Brownhill Shoe Store a 100 per cent union establishment and an agreement of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders' Union has enrolled enough new members to launch a new local of that organization here.

RAILWAY COMPANY UNION SHIFTS TO A. F. OF L.

Worcester, Mass.—Bona fide labor organization has been established among the company unions of the sheepskin employed on the New Haven and Boston and Albany railroads, according to Daniel Collins, vice president and general organizer of the International Association of Railway Carmen, who spoke at a meeting of his organization here.

Collins declared that company unions on these railroads were formed shortly after the shopmen's strike in 1922 and not much progress had been made in organizing them into regular unions until recently.

"Since the inception of the NRA," Mr. Collins said, "there is a feeling of confidence on the part of employes that they have sufficient protection, and large numbers have signified their desire to join an A. F. of L. union."